least 70% of such cases, is at present in operation, and has covered more than 200 million population. It is expected that by 2002 about 500 million population will be covered under RNTCP.

(d) and (e) There is no specific study regarding eradication of T.B. However, the National T.B. Control Programme was reviewed by a team of national and international experts in 1992. Based on their recommendations, Government of India evolved a revised programme, RNTCP, which was pilot tested in 1993, and expanded subsequently. In areas under RNTCP, 8 out of 10 patients are being successfully treated compared to less than 4 out of 10 in the earlier programme and the death rate has been brought down 7 fold. A joint review of the RNTCP conducted in February, 2000 by Government of India and WHO has concluded that "RNTCP is being successfully implemented in India".

Development of Ayurvedic system of Medicine through public sector participation

†673. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some institutions in the public sector have been set up in the country to carry out research work to develop and expand Ayurvedic system of medicine;

(b) if so, the names of places in the country where such institutions have been set up;

(c) the details of research work carried out by these institutions during last three years; and

(d) the annual average budgetary provisions for each of these institutions?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE [DR. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA]: (a) Government has set up Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) to carry out the Research work and to develop and expand Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

(b) The units of the Council have been set up at New Delhi, Trichur, Chennai, Bhubaneshwar, Calcutta, Lucknow, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gwalior, Vijaywada, Nagpur, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Pondicherry, Patna, Guwahati, Gangtok, Itanagar, Jammu, Mandi, Jhansi, Tarikhet, Junagarh, Pune, Hyderabad, Kottakal, Car Nicobar and Varanasi.

(c) The Council has conducted clinical research on many diseases, survey and surveillance programme, Tribal Health Care Research Programme, Community Health Care Programme, Drug Research, Literary Research, Family Welfare Programme and Amchi Medicino Research Programme.

(d)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	F.W.
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
1997-98	495.00	1547.00	35.00
1998-99	796.63	1795.00	38.00
1999-2000	817.00	1825.00	—

Projects of NACO

674. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major initiatives taken by NACO since its inception;

(b) how are they have achieved the desired results, project-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that its projects are running behind the schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?